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Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly and the members of the Security Council the fourteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, submitted by the President of the International Tribunal in accordance with article 34 of the statute of the Tribunal (see S/25704 and Corr.1, annex), which states that:

> "The President of the International Tribunal shall submit an annual report of the International Tribunal to the Security Council and to the General Assembly."

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Letter of transmittal

1 August 2007

I have the honour to submit the fourteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, dated 1 August 2007, to the General Assembly and the Security Council, pursuant to article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal.

(*Signed*) Fausto **Pocar**
President

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United Nations
New York, NY 10017

President of the Security Council
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Fourteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Summary

The fourteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia covers the period from 1 August 2006 to 31 July 2007.

During the reporting period, the Tribunal adopted a number of concrete measures, including various rule amendments aimed at increasing the efficiency and efficacy of trial and appeal proceedings. For the first time in the Tribunal's history, the three Trial Chambers ran seven trials simultaneously, three of which were multi-accused trials involving 18 accused. In addition, the Appeals Chamber issued a record number of decisions, including 11 judgements in the past year and 7 in the past six months.

The Tribunal continued to focus on the most senior-level individuals accused of the most serious crimes while the Referral Bench disposed of all pending motions for referral, resulting in the transfer of 13 lower- to mid-level accused back to the region.

The Tribunal also continued to host an increasing number of working visits and training programmes for courts in the region in the interests of furthering the development of the rule of law in States of the former Yugoslavia. In order to ensure the legacy of the International Tribunal, the judges of the Tribunal have actively engaged with the local judiciaries to ensure that those courts will have the capacity to continue the work of the Tribunal in future.

The Prosecutor has continued to focus her efforts on securing the arrest of the remaining fugitives. Two arrests were made during the reporting period — those of Zdravko Tolimir and Vlastimir Đorđević. The failure to arrest the four remaining fugitives, particularly Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić, remains of grave concern with respect to the proper administration of justice.

The Office of the Prosecutor has strengthened its relations with prosecutors and courts in the region through various training sessions, conferences and seminars. The Office of the Prosecutor has worked closely with the Governments of the States of the former Yugoslavia and has noted improvement in the cooperation of the Republika Srpska.

The Registry continued to play a crucial role in the provision of administrative and judicial support to the Tribunal. During the reporting period, the Registrar, under the authority of the President, focused attention on identifying important legacy issues. The Registry also continued negotiations for the relocation of witnesses and the enforcement of sentence agreements and successfully concluded three new agreements. The Registry was also instrumental in ensuring the smooth transfer of rule 11 bis cases.

The Outreach Programme carried out a diverse range of activities in the region aimed at increasing the profile of the Tribunal and bringing its judgements to the relevant communities. The Court Management and Support Services Section supported 11 trials during the reporting period and maintained all relevant documentation. The Victims and Witnesses Section assisted numerous witnesses and accompanying persons in The Hague and continued its efforts to relocate protected witnesses.

The Office of Legal Aid continued to support the assignment of defence counsel to accused at the Tribunal. Additionally, the Office responded to requests to facilitate the self-representation of high-profile accused.

The Human Resources Section recruited 109 staff in the Professional and higher categories and 78 General Service staff during the reporting period. The Secretary-General's proposal to establish an incentive for Tribunal staff to remain until the completion of the Tribunal's mandate was resubmitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session.

To date, the Tribunal has concluded proceedings against 106 accused out of the 161 who have been charged. The report that follows details the activities of the Tribunal during the reporting period and illustrates the Tribunal's complete commitment to meeting the completion strategy targets while ensuring that due process standards are fully respected.

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–4	7
II.	Activities involving the entire Tribunal	5–30	7
	A. President	5–25	7
	1. Internal reforms	6–9	7
	2. External reforms	10–11	8
	3. Diplomatic relations and other representation	12–24	8
	4. Judicial activity	25	9
	B. Bureau	26	10
	C. Coordination Council	27	10
	D. Plenary sessions	28–29	10
	E. Rules Committee	30	10
III.	Activity of the Chambers	31–67	10
	A. Composition of the Chambers	31–37	10
	B. Principal activity of the Trial Chambers	38–60	11
	1. Trial Chamber I	38–44	11
	2. Trial Chamber II	45–50	13
	3. Trial Chamber III	51–58	14
	4. Referral Bench	59–60	15
	C. Principal activity of the Appeals Chamber	61–67	15
	1. Interlocutory appeals	61	15
	2. Contempt appeals	62	15
	3. Referral appeals	63	15
	4. Requests for review and/or reconsideration	64	16
	5. Appeals on the merits	65–66	16
	6. Other appeals	67	16
IV.	Activity of the Office of the Prosecutor	68–92	16
	A. Overview	68–70	16
	B. Investigations and Prosecutions	71–76	17
	1. General considerations	71	17
	2. Arrest and surrender of accused	72–73	17
	3. Pretrial procedure, trials and appeals	74–76	17

C. Cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor 77–91 18
1. Arrests 78 18
2. Croatia 79–80 18
3. Serbia 81–82 18
4. Montenegro 83 19
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina — Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska 84–86 19
6. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 87 19
7. Assistance in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and beyond 88–91 20
D. Training and assistance in the development of domestic jurisdictions 92 20
V. Activity of the Registry 93–120 21
A. Office of the Registrar 95–102 21
B. Judicial Support Services Division 103–111 22
C. Administrative Support Services Division 112–120 23

Annex

Voluntary contributions 25

I. Introduction

1. The fourteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia outlines the activities of the Tribunal for the period from 1 August 2006 to 31 July 2007.

2. During the reporting period, the Tribunal took steps towards implementing its completion strategy, which the Security Council endorsed in resolution 1503 (2003). Judge Fausto Pocar (Italy) served as President and Judge Kevin Parker (Australia) as Vice-President.

3. To date, the Tribunal has closed proceedings against 106 accused out of a total of 161 indicted accused. The Tribunal's three Trial Chambers operated at full capacity, running six trials and, as of January 2007, seven trials simultaneously. The Trial Chambers rendered 300 decisions on pretrial matters in 20 cases, heard two cases of contempt and rendered three judgements. Five 11 bis referral decisions involving six accused were also issued. The Appeals Chamber also expedited its work, issuing 156 decisions comprising 11 appeals from judgement, 25 interlocutory appeals, 3 referral decisions, 94 pre-appeal decisions and 23 review, reconsideration or other decisions.

4. The Tribunal pursued initiatives to strengthen national judiciaries in the former Yugoslavia and further improved its outreach activities. The President devoted significant energy to improving relations with the region and the broader international community.

II. Activities involving the entire Tribunal

A. President

5. President Fausto Pocar pushed forward a number of innovative reforms aimed at expediting the completion of the Tribunal's work without sacrificing due process.

1. Internal reforms

6. The concrete measures taken by the working groups to expedite proceedings were fully implemented. Amendments made to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence on the recommendation of the working group on speeding up appeals are detailed in the Tribunal's completion strategy reports to the Security Council.[1] The application of those amendments by increasingly proactive appeal judges resulted in the expedited disposal of routine motions and pre-appeal proceedings. Accordingly, the Appeals Chamber issued a record number of decisions, including 11 judgements in the past year, of which 7 were issued in the past six months.

7. On the recommendation of the working group on speeding up trials and in collaboration with the trial scheduling working group, trial judges ensured that there was always a new case ready to replace a completed case or a case in which an

[1] S/2005/781 of 14 December 2005; S/2006/353 of 31 May 2006; S/2006/898 of 16 November 2006; S/2007/283 of 16 May 2007.

unexpected delay had arisen, such as in the Šešelj and Gotovina et al. trials. Those trials were replaced by the D. Milošević case in January and the Delić case in July.

8. A number of amendments to the Rules enhanced the efficiency of pretrial and trial proceedings. An amendment to rule 73 bis was used in the Šešelj, D. Milošević, Milutinović et al., Gotovina et al. and Perišić cases to invite or direct the prosecution to reduce the indictment. The addition of rule 92 ter, which authorizes a Trial Chamber to consider written statements and transcripts of witnesses in lieu of oral testimony that go to proof of the acts and conduct of the accused, resulted in substantial savings of court time in both the Milutinović et al. and Popović et al. multi-accused trials. Additionally, in the multi-accused Prlić et al. trial, the Trial Chamber revised and reduced the time allocated to the parties for their cases. Trial Chambers also utilized the two court recesses for additional hearings.

9. Finally, the e-Court system was applied in all trials, resulting in significant savings in court time.

2. External reforms

10. The Referral Bench has currently disposed of all requests for referral of cases. Thirteen lower- to mid-level accused have now been transferred to the region. In one case involving two accused, the Appeals Chamber overturned the referral of the accused that appealed the referral and directed the Referral Bench to consider whether, in the interests of judicial economy, both cases should be heard by the same judicial body.

11. The Tribunal enhanced the capacity of national courts through several working visits and training programmes. Key materials were distributed to the region, and the Tribunal's website served as a vital conduit for up-to-date information on its work.

3. Diplomatic relations and other representation

12. President Pocar actively engaged in cooperation and outreach activities to secure support for the Tribunal's work and increase its international profile.

13. In September 2006, President Pocar met in Paris with the Minister for Justice of France to discuss issues of mutual interest. In addition, the Prime Minister of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United States Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues paid separate visits to the Tribunal to discuss a range of issues with the President.

14. In October 2006, President Pocar addressed the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights on the occasion of its launch of the Tribunal's case law database. The President also attended an informal meeting of legal advisers of ministries of foreign affairs in New York, which he addressed with respect to the work of the Tribunal.

15. In mid-November 2006, President Pocar travelled with a delegation to United Nations Headquarters in New York to discuss the Tribunal's legacy.

16. In January 2007, President Pocar met with the Vice-President of the European Commission in Brussels to discuss ongoing and future cooperation between the two institutions. Also in January, a delegation from the former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia visited the Tribunal to discuss cooperation and the draft law on cooperation.

17. On 1 February 2007, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited the Tribunal and met with the President, Prosecutor and judges before addressing staff. In mid-February 2007, the President, Prosecutor and Registrar attended an international conference in Zagreb, on the theme "Establishing the truth in the aftermath of armed conflict" and addressed the participants. President Pocar met on several occasions with President Medzida Kreso of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, on 19 February, the Tribunal hosted a working visit of judges from the Special War Crimes Chamber in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

18. In March 2007, the President, Registrar and other Tribunal officials took part in an expert group meeting in New York on the legacy of international tribunals.

19. On 18 April 2007, President Pocar received an award on behalf of the Tribunal from the Justice in the World Foundation in Madrid for the achievements of the Tribunal and in particular for the independence with which it carries out its mandate.

20. In May 2007, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its Ambassador to the Netherlands met with the President and Prosecutor at the Tribunal. In addition, the President, Prosecutor and Registrar took part in a conference hosted by the Military Tribunal of Turin, Italy focusing on international criminal justice.

21. In June 2007, President Pocar welcomed the Vice-President of the European Commission and his delegation to the Tribunal. Topics of mutual concern were discussed. In addition, the President and other Tribunal judges travelled to Zagreb to take part in a regional conference.

22. Diplomatic briefings were held at the Tribunal on 5 December 2006 and 13 June 2007, with more than 80 representatives of the diplomatic corps in the Netherlands in attendance.

23. The President and Prosecutor reported to the United Nations on several occasions. On 9 October 2006, President Pocar addressed the General Assembly on the Tribunal's thirteenth annual report. On 15 November 2006, the President submitted the Tribunal's sixth completion strategy report. On 15 December 2006, the President and the Prosecutor addressed the Security Council on that report. On 15 May 2007, President Pocar submitted the seventh completion strategy report, and on 18 June 2007, the President and the Prosecutor presented that report before the Council.

24. On 19 June 2007, the President, Prosecutor and Registrar participated in a meeting of the Security Council Working Group on the International Tribunals to discuss the legacy of the Tribunals.

4. Judicial activity

25. By virtue of the powers vested in him by the Statute, the rules and the practice directions of the Tribunal, the President issued numerous orders assigning cases to Chambers; reviewed several decisions of the Registrar; issued orders designating the State in which Milomir Stakić, Ivica Rajić, Blagoje Simić, Momir Nikolić, Radoslav Brđanin and Miroslav Bralo are to serve their sentences; and rejected requests for

early release from Domagoj Margetić, Enver Hadžihasanović, Mlađo Radić and Pavle Strugar.

B. Bureau

26. Pursuant to rule 23, the Bureau is composed of the President, the Vice-President and the presiding judges of the Trial Chambers. The President consulted the Bureau on major issues relating to the functioning of the Tribunal and on requests for early release or commutation of sentence.

C. Coordination Council

27. Under rule 23 bis, the Coordination Council consists of the President, the Prosecutor and the Registrar. The Council met on 19 September 2006 and on 13 March 2007 to discuss, inter alia, staff retention, translation priorities, diplomatic relations, the Detention Unit, budgetary submissions and the use of the judicial recess for court hearings.

D. Plenary sessions

28. During the reporting period, the judges held four extraordinary plenary sessions and two regular plenary sessions.

29. At the regular plenary session of 13 September 2006, rules 65 ter, 66, 91, 92 bis and 94 bis were amended, and rules 93 ter and 92 quater were adopted. In addition, there was a demonstration of the e-Court management system. At the 20 September 2006 extraordinary plenary session, the judges discussed legacy issues. At the 5 December 2006 extraordinary plenary session, the judges discussed public perceptions of the Tribunal. The 12 June 2007 informal plenary session considered the need for an increase in the composition of the Appeals Chamber. At the regular plenary session of 12 July 2007, rules 62, 72 and 75 were amended; rule 81 bis was adopted; and rule 71 bis was repealed.

E. Rules Committee

30. The Rules Committee comprises Judge Agius (Chair), President Pocar, Vice-President Parker and Judges Alphonsus Martinus Maria Orie and O-gon Kwon. The non-voting members include two representatives each from the Office of the Prosecutor, the Registry and the Association of Defence Counsel.

III. Activity of the Chambers

A. Composition of the Chambers

31. The Tribunal has 28 judges from 26 countries. The Chambers are composed of 14 permanent judges: 2 permanent judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for

Rwanda serving in the Appeals Chamber — Judges Mehmet Güney (Turkey) and Andrésia Vaz (Senegal) — and 12 ad litem judges.

32. The permanent judges are Fausto Pocar (President, Italy), Kevin Parker (Vice-President, Australia), Patrick Lipton Robinson (Presiding Judge, Jamaica), Carmel A. Agius (Presiding Judge, Malta), Alphonsus Martinus Maria Orie (Presiding Judge, Netherlands), Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana), Liu Daqun (China), Theodor Meron (United States of America), Wolfgang Schomburg (Germany), O-gon Kwon (Republic of Korea), Jean-Claude Antonetti (France), Iain Bonomy (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Christine Van Den Wyngaert (Belgium) and Bakone Justice Moloto (South Africa).

33. The ad litem judges are Krister Thelin (Sweden), Janet Nosworthy (Jamaica), Frank Höpfel (Austria), Árpád Prandler (Hungary), Stefan Trechsel (Switzerland), Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Ali Nawaz Chowhan (Pakistan), Tsvetana Kamenova (Bulgaria), Kimberly Prost (Canada), Ole Bjørn Støle (Norway), Frederik Harhoff (Denmark) and Flavia Lattanzi (Italy).

34. Trial Chamber I is composed of Judges Orie (presiding), Van Den Wyngaert and Moloto. The ad litem judges are Nosworthy, Höpfel, Støle, Lattanzi and Harhoff. Section 1 of the Chamber consists of Judges Orie (presiding), Höpfel and Støle, and section 2 consists of Judges Moloto (presiding), Lattanzi and Harhoff.

35. Trial Chamber II is composed of Judges Agius (presiding), Parker and Kwon. The ad litem judges are Thelin, Prost and Støle (as reserve ad litem judge). In addition, Judge Van Den Wyngaert, a permanent Judge in Trial Chamber I, served in Trial Chamber II for the Mrkšić et al. and Boškoski and Tarčulovski cases. Section 1 of the Chamber consists of Judges Agius (presiding), Kwon, Prost and Støle, and section 2 consists of Judges Parker (presiding), Van Den Wyngaert and Thelin.

36. Trial Chamber III is composed of Judges Robinson (presiding), Antonetti and Bonomy. The trial chamber is divided into three sections, consisting of Judges Antonetti (presiding), Prandler, Trechsel and Mindua (as reserve ad litem judge); Judges Bonomy (presiding), Chowhan, Kamenova and Nosworthy (as reserve ad litem judge); and Judges Robinson (presiding), Mindua and Harhoff. Judges Thelin and Höpfel sit with Judge Robinson for pretrial work in the cases of Stanišić and Simatović, Perišić, and Lukić and Lukić. Judges Kamenova and Harhoff sit with Judge Robinson for pretrial work in the Đorđević case. Judge Antonetti sits as pretrial judge in the Šešelj case with full rule 73 powers.

37. Lastly, the Appeals Chamber is composed of Judges Pocar (presiding), Shahabuddeen, Güney, Liu, Vaz, Meron and Schomburg.

B. Principal activity of the Trial Chambers

1. Trial Chamber I

(a) Pretrial

Gotovina, Čermak and Markač

38. The accused are charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Croatia in 1995. The Trial Chamber

is composed of Judges Moloto (pretrial judge), Orie and Van Den Wyngaert. Trial is expected to commence in 2008.

(b) **Trial**

Haradinaj, Balaj and Brahimaj

39. The accused are charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Kosovo in 1998. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Orie (presiding), Höpfel and Støle. Trial commenced on 5 March 2007.

Delić

40. Rasim Delić is charged with violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina between July 1993 and December 1995. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Moloto (presiding), Harhoff and Lattanzi. Trial commenced on 9 July 2007.

Krajišnik

41. Momčilo Krajišnik was charged with genocide, crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991 and 1992. The Trial Chamber was composed of Judges Orie (presiding), Canivell and Hanoteau. Judgement was delivered on 27 September 2006. The accused was sentenced to 27 years of imprisonment.

Martić

42. Milan Martić was charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war committed in Croatia between 1991 and 1995. The Trial Chamber was composed of Judges Moloto (presiding), Nosworthy and Höpfel. Judgement was delivered on 12 June 2007. The accused was sentenced to 35 years of imprisonment.

Zelenović

43. Dragan Zelenović pleaded guilty on 17 January 2007 to crimes against humanity committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992. The Trial Chamber was composed of Judges Orie (presiding), Moloto and Van Den Wyngaert. Judgement was delivered on 4 April 2007. The accused was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment.

Margetić

44. Domagoj Margetić was charged with contempt of the Tribunal for disclosing information about protected witnesses. The Trial Chamber was composed of Judges Orie (presiding), Moloto and Van Den Wyngaert. Judgement was delivered on 7 February 2007. The accused was sentenced to three months of imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 euros.

2. Trial Chamber II

(a) Pretrial

Mićo Stanišić

45. Mićo Stanišić is charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Thelin (pretrial judge), Parker and Van Den Wyngaert. The date for start of trial has yet to be determined.

Trbić

46. Milorad Trbić is charged with genocide, crimes against humanity and a violation of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995. The Trial Chamber was composed of Judges Agius (pretrial judge), Kwon and Prost. On 27 April 2007, the case was referred to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Tolimir

47. Zdravko Tolimir is charged with genocide, crimes against humanity and a violation of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Agius (presiding), Kwon and Prost (pretrial judge). Zdravko Tolimir was arrested on 31 May 2007. On 4 June and 3 July 2007, Tolimir appeared before the pretrial judge and a plea of not guilty was entered on his behalf.

(b) Trial

Mrkšić, Radić and Šljivančanin

48. The accused are charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Croatia in November 1991. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Parker (presiding), Van Den Wyngaert and Thelin. The hearing of the evidence and the final submissions of the parties has concluded, and the judgement is being prepared.

Popović et al.

49. Vujadin Popović, Ljubiša Beara, Drago Nikolić, Ljubomir Borovčanin and Vinko Pandurević are charged with genocide, crimes against humanity and a violation of the laws or customs of war. Radivoje Miletić and Milan Gvero are charged with crimes against humanity and a violation of the laws or customs of war. The crimes they are charged with were allegedly committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Agius (presiding), Kwon, Prost and Støle (reserve judge). Trial commenced on 14 July 2006.

Boškoski and Tarčulovski

50. The accused are charged with violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in August 2001. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Parker (presiding), Van Den Wyngaert and Thelin. Trial commenced on 16 April 2007.

3. Trial Chamber III

(a) Pretrial

Šešelj

51. Vojislav Šešelj is charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vojvodina (Serbia) between August 1991 and September 1993. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Robinson (presiding), Antonetti and Bonomy. Judge Antonetti is the pretrial judge, with full rule 73 powers. Trial is expected to commence in November 2007.

Simatović and Stanišić

52. Franko Simatović and Jovica Stanišić are charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina between April 1991 and December 1995. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Höpfel (pretrial judge), Robinson and Thelin. Trial is expected to commence in 2008.

Lukić and Lukić

53. Milan Lukić and Sredoje Lukić are charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina between June 1992 and October 1994. The Trial Chamber was compo{ed of Judges Thelin (pretrial j}dge), Robinson and Höpfel. The Zeferral Bench referred the case to Bosnia and Herzegovina on 5 April 2007. In a decision rendered on 11 July 2007, the Appeals Ãhamber granted the appeal of Milan(Lukić against the referral deci{ion and directeã that his case âe tried at the Ôribunal.

Đorđević

54. Vlastimir Đorđević was delivered to the Tribunal on 18 June 2007. He és charged with deportation, inhumane acts (forcéble transfer), murder and persecutions in Kosovo. Originally his case was part ïf the Milutinović et al. case, but when that case began with Đorđević still in fugitive status, his case was severed from that of the others and assigned a separate case number. The case has been assigned to Judge Harhoff as pretrial judge.

Perišić

55. Momčilo Perišić is charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia between October 1992 and December 1995. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Robinson (pretrial judge), Thelin and Höpfel. Trial is expected to commence in 2008.

(b) Trial

Milutinović et al.

56. Milan Milutinović, Nikola Šainović, Dragoljub Ojdanić, Nebojša Pavković, Vladimir Lazarević and Sreten Lukić are charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Kosovo in 1999.

The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Bonomy (presiding), Chowhan, Kamenova and Nosworthy (reserve judge). Trial commenced on 20 July 2006.

Prlić et al.

57. Jadranko Prlić, Bruno Stojić, Slobodan Praljak, Milivoj Petković, Valentin Ćorić and Berislav Pušić are charged with grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina between November 1991 and April 1994. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Antonetti (presiding), Trechsel, Prandler and Mindua (reserve judge). Trial commenced on 26 April 2006.

D. Milošević

58. Dragomir Milošević is charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war allegedly committed in Sarajevo between August 1994 and November 1995. The Trial Chamber is composed of Judges Robinson (presiding), Mindua and Harhoff. Trial commenced on 11 January 2007.

4. Referral Bench

59. The Referral Bench is composed of Judges Orie (presiding), Parker and Kwon. The cases of the following four accused have been referred under rule 11 bis in the reporting period: Vladimir Kovačević, Milan Lukić, Sredoje Lukić and Milorad Trbić. The Appeals Chamber overturned the referral of Milan Lukić.

60. There are currently no requests for referral before the Referral Bench, but the Referral Bench, regularly renders decisions on post-referral issues that arise.

C. Principal activity of the Appeals Chamber

1. Interlocutory appeals

61. Twenty-two decisions on interlocutory appeals were issued in the following cases: Boškoski and Tarčulovski (2); Čermak (1); Gotovina et al. (4); Krajišnik (1); Lukić (1); Martić (1); D. Milošević (3); Markač (1); Milutinović et al. (2); Popović et al. (1); Prlić et al. (3); Šešelj (2). There were also three confidential decisions on interlocutory appeals. One interlocutory appeal is pending in the Prlić et al. case.

2. Contempt appeals

62. On 15 March 2007, the Appeals Chamber dismissed the appeal of Josip Jović on 9 October 2006 in the Blaškić case, affirming his conviction for contempt.

3. Referral appeals

63. The Appeals Chamber disposed of three appeals in Rašević and Todović, Kovačević and Lukić. The Appeals Chamber upheld the referral of the Rašević and Todović, and Kovačević cases to the authorities of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to Serbia, respectively, pursuant to rule 11 bis of the rules. It reversed the Referral Bench decision referring the case of Milan Lukić.

4. Requests for review and/or reconsideration

64. The Appeals Chamber dismissed three requests for review in the following cases: Kvočka et al., Mlađo Radić and Tihomir Blaškić.

5. Appeals on the merits

65. The Appeals Chamber rendered five final judgements in the cases of Blagoje Simić; Stanislav Galić; Miroslav Bralo; Radoslav Brđanin; and Vidoje Blagojević and Dragan Jokić. On 28 November 2006, it allowed Blagoje Simić's appeal in part and revised his sentence to 15 years' imprisonment. On 30 November 2006, it allowed the prosecution's appeal on the length of Stanislav Galić's sentence, sentencing him to life imprisonment. On 2 April 2007, it dismissed Miroslav Bralo's sentencing appeal and affirmed his sentence of 20 years' imprisonment. On 3 April 2007, it allowed both the prosecution's appeal and Radoslav Brđanin's appeal in part and reduced Brđanin's sentence to 30 years' imprisonment. On 9 May 2007, it allowed Vidoje Blagojević's appeal in part in the Blagojević and Jokić case and reduced his sentence to 15 years' imprisonment. The Appeals Chamber affirmed the sentence of nine years' imprisonment for Dragan Jokić.

66. During the reporting period, new appeals from judgement were filed before the Appeals Chamber in the Krajišnik, Zelenović and Martić cases. Four appeals were pending from the previous reporting period. Additionally, on 7 June 2007, the Appeals Chamber granted Pavle Strugar's request to reopen the appeal proceedings it had declared closed on 20 September 2006 after it accepted the withdrawal of the defence and prosecution appeals in the case. The Appeals Chamber held hearings in the Limaj et al. and Halilović cases and is currently deliberating. Pre-appeal activity is ongoing in the Hadžihasanović and Kubura, Orić, Krajišnik, Strugar, Zelenović and Martić cases. A total of 94 pre-appeal decisions and orders have been issued, and the Hadžihasanović and Kubura, Orić and Zelenović cases are being prepared for hearings in the second half of 2007.

6. Other appeals

67. The Appeals Chamber rendered 20 other appeals in the following cases: Blaškić (5); Blagojević et al. (1); Delić (1); Galić (1); Gotovina et al. (2); Kordić (1); Krnojelac (1); Krstić (1); Lukić (1); Martinović and Naletilić (1); Prlić et al. (1); Radić (1); Stakić (2); Strugar (1). One other appeal is pending in the Milošević case.

IV. Activity of the Office of the Prosecutor

A. Overview

68. The reporting period was marked by increases in pretrial, trial and appellate work; the successful launch of the three complex multiple-accused trials; and the arrests of Zdravko Tolimir and Vlastimir Đorđević. In accordance with the completion strategy of the Tribunal, there were no new indictments issued, and the Prosecutor maintained her efforts to ensure the arrest of remaining fugitives and their transfer to the Tribunal.

69. As in previous years, efforts were made to obtain the full and comprehensive cooperation of the relevant countries. This year those efforts resulted in two arrests

and in improved document production. The Office of the Prosecutor continued to cooperate directly with the prosecutors and courts in the region, further promoting the prosecution of war crimes and reform of national judicial systems.

70. Finally, the Office of the Prosecutor completed its programme of transfer of cases under rule 11 bis to the national courts. Altogether, 14 motions for the transfer of 22 accused were filed. There remain no pending applications under this rule before the Referral Bench.

B. Investigations and prosecutions

1. General considerations

71. In accordance with the completion strategy of the Tribunal, the Office of the Prosecutor filed its final indictments in December 2004. One indictment for contempt of court against Domagoj Margetić was issued in August 2006 for the publication of the list of names of protected witnesses; the case is closed with final conviction and sentence served. New indictments for contempt remain possible until the end of the mandate of the Tribunal. For instance, in the Milutinović et al. case the prosecution was ordered to investigate potential contempt related to the alleged intimidation of a prosecution witness. Likewise, in the Gotovina et al. case the prosecution was ordered to investigate potential contempt related to the broadcasting of a confidential document by Croatian Channel HRTV on its *Dnevnik* television programme. Relevant and mandated investigative activities linked to pending cases continued at the pretrial and trial stages.

2. Arrest and surrender of accused

72. Two arrests have been made since August 2006. On 31 May 2007, Zdravko Tolimir was arrested in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the cooperation of Serbia and the Republika Srpska, and was swiftly transferred to The Hague on 1 June 2007. On 17 June 2007, Vlastimir Đorđević was arrested in Montenegro with the cooperation of the Office of the Prosecutor, Serbia and Montenegro and transferred to The Hague the same day.

73. The failure to arrest the remaining four accused, including Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić, continues to represent an affront to justice.

3. Pretrial procedure, trials and appeals

74. The Office of the Prosecutor was involved in pretrial and trial proceedings in no less than 15 cases against 41 accused, two contempt cases and at least six rule 11 bis cases. The Office of the Prosecutor conducted the following 10 trials: Milutinović et al.; Popović et al.; Mrkšić et al.; Martić; Prlić et al.; D. Milošević; Haradinaj et al.; Boškoski and Tarčulovski; Krajišnik; and Delić. The Šešelj trial started but was adjourned owing to a hunger strike by the accused. Judgements were rendered in Martić, Krajišnik and Mrkšić et al., in the contempt cases of Jović and Margetić, and in the sentencing after a plea agreement in Zelenović.

75. The Office of the Prosecutor was also involved in 18 appellate and review proceedings, in the following cases: B. Simić, Brđanin, Strugar, Blagojević and Jokić, Limaj et al., Halilović, Hadžihasanović and Kubura, Marijačić and Rebić,

Bralo, Blaškić, Zigić, Radić, Orić, Krajišnik, Zelenović, Martić, Margetić, J. Jović, Mrkšić et al.

76. Detailed accounts of those cases appear in section III above.

C. Cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor

77. Successful completion of the mandate of the Tribunal fundamentally depends on the full cooperation of the relevant States. The timely arrest of the remaining fugitives is of primary concern. Equally important to the successful completion of trials is full and efficient access to the relevant documents, archives and witnesses. As such, the Office of the Prosecutor continued its efforts to obtain the full cooperation of Governments in the region and of the international community.

1. Arrests

78. The staff of the Office of the Prosecutor, especially the Tracking Unit, continued their efforts to secure the arrest or surrender of accused in close contact with the relevant State services. Where effective cooperation at the regional level was established, it was due solely to the efforts of the Office of the Prosecutor. The considerable resources and time spent by the Office of the Prosecutor in that regard led to two successful arrests in the Republika Srpska and Montenegro, as noted above. The authorities of Serbia failed again to locate and arrest Mladić, despite numerous assurances. As for Karadžić, it appears that no one is taking responsibility for his disappearance from the radar screens of the relevant services.

2. Croatia

79. In the absence of any outstanding fugitives, cooperation by the Government of Croatia with requests for assistance, information, archives, witnesses and suspects remained generally satisfactory. Specific problems and delays were noticeable in the reporting period in relation to preparation of the Gotovina et al. trial. Upon intervention of the Office of the Prosecutor directly with the Prime Minister, issues of concern were addressed and mainly resolved.

80. Cooperation with the Office of the State Attorney of Croatia regarding the Norac and Ademi case, which was transferred to Croatia under rule 11 bis, as well as other war crimes cases, continued to be efficient and professional.

3. Serbia

81. The cooperation of Belgrade authorities has been complicated during the reporting period. Cooperation deteriorated seriously from October 2006 to March 2007 and then visibly improved in May and June 2007 following the formation of the new Government, although cooperation did not reach the point of being full and consistent. Nonetheless, the Prosecutor was able to report positively to the Security Council on 18 June 2007, taking into account the results of her visit to Belgrade, the serious commitments made by all Serbian leaders, the formation of new structures, the progress made in delivering requested documents and two successful operations to locate and arrest fugitives. Regrettably, no progress was made with respect to Karadžić and Mladić.

82. Positive efforts were also made by Minister Rasim Ljajić, President of the National Council for Cooperation with the Tribunal, in complying with requests for assistance, and fruitful cooperation on war crimes issues was achieved with Prosecutor Vukčević, who also served as coordinator of the action plan on fugitives. The arrangements approved last year allowing access to archives for staff of the Office of the Prosecutor worked well, though production of documents often suffered delays.

4. Montenegro

83. Montenegro continued its good cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor on a variety of issues; its cooperation on operational issues was especially positive. As a part of the established regional network of cooperation on fugitives, the authorities of Montenegro showed their commitment and efficiency in the arrest and transfer of Đorđević on 17 June 2007.

5. Bosnia and Herzegovina — Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska

84. The level of cooperation provided by Bosnia and Herzegovina has progressed further over the reporting period and remained satisfactory throughout. There have been clear indications that coordination between the State and entity levels in targeting the support network of outstanding fugitives is improving.

85. There were no problems with the cooperation of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the cooperation of the Republika Srpska has improved, especially at the operational level. The government of the Republic of Srpska, and specifically the relevant department of the Republika Srpska police, confirmed its commitment to full cooperation through extensive efforts aimed at targeting fugitive support networks. The arrest of Tolimir in the Republika Srpska and his swift transfer to the Tribunal demonstrated that commitment. However, no progress was made towards locating Karadžić.

86. Since the establishment of the Special War Crimes Chamber of the State Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in March 2005, cooperation with the war crimes section of the Office of the State Prosecutor of Bosnia and Herzegovina has led to significant results. A number of war crimes indictments and trials were launched by the national prosecutors; five accused under rule 11 bis were transferred from the Tribunal; two transferred cases were finalized, and three are currently on trial. In addition, a number of other cases for which no indictment was issued were also transferred to the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina for prosecution. Cooperation with the Bosnia and Herzegovina State Prosecutor's Office has expanded with respect to the prosecution of a number of war crimes cases.

6. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

87. There were no particular problems with the cooperation of the new Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, although there were examples of inefficient handling of requests and summonses issued by the Office of the Prosecutor. The Office of the Prosecutor completed all necessary preparatory work in order to transfer four files of preliminary investigations (taken over by the Office of the Prosecutor in 2002) back to Skopje. On 12 January 2007, the Prosecutor met with a Government delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister

Konevska-Trajkovska to discuss the modalities of the transfer and the status of the judicial system. The Office of the Prosecutor is informed about ongoing judicial reforms and efforts to improve the legal framework in order to facilitate cooperation with the Tribunal. The Office of the Prosecutor took part in two rounds of workshops and lectures held at the Tribunal as part of an ongoing training process for Macedonian judges and prosecutors.

7. Assistance in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and beyond

88. The support of the international community and of international and regional organizations remains essential to the activities of the Office of the Prosecutor. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Office of the Prosecutor enjoyed full support and assistance from the Office of the High Representative. Also, the Prosecutor was assured on a number of occasions that the commands in Bosnia and Herzegovina of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union Military Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR) continue to provide assistance to the Tribunal. Indeed, a number of search operations and aimed at disrupting the support networks of fugitives were conducted by international forces together with local authorities.

89. In Kosovo, the Office of the Prosecutor relied on the support and assistance of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). Of particular concern were continued problems related to the protection of witnesses in the case against Haradinaj et al. The Office of the Prosecutor continued to rely heavily on the assistance of UNMIK in ensuring the safety of its witnesses and will require the full assistance of any future international entity in Kosovo.

90. With the transfer of the rule 11 bis cases and other investigative files to national courts, the value of the capacity of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe missions in the region to monitor war crimes trials increased substantially. It must be maintained in all countries in the region.

91. The positive results achieved during the reporting period are due mainly to the European Union's support and policy of conditionality, which has as a critical requirement the cooperation of States in the region with the Tribunal. It is essential for the Tribunal's success that this policy remain in force until full cooperation is achieved.

D. Training and assistance in the development of domestic jurisdictions

92. The Office of the Prosecutor, and primarily its Transition Team, continued to fully support the furtherance of the rule of law in the region through training sessions, conferences and seminars as well as direct capacity-building and cooperation with the national war crimes prosecutors. The Office of the Prosecutor sought, exchanged and shared evidence in specific cases with the prosecutorial authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia, including by granting them direct access to the Office of the Prosecutor's electronic databases. The direct cooperation of the Office of the Prosecutor with State Attorney M. Bajić in Zagreb, State Prosecutor Jurčević in Sarajevo and Prosecutor for War Crimes Vukčević in Belgrade matured to the level of true partnership. Despite those partnerships,

however, the efforts of the Office of the Prosecutor to resolve an impasse on the issue of the non-extradition of nationals and the transfer of proceedings between the States concerned has been impeded by political considerations.

V. Activity of the Registry

93. The Registry, headed by Hans Holthuis, continued to fulfil a crucial role by providing administrative services and judicial support. The impact of the Tribunal's completion strategy on the management of those functions has increased significantly.

94. The orderly implementation of the completion strategy and the legacy of the International Tribunals have also become, during the reporting period, a recurring item on the agenda of the regular consultations with other international courts: the Registrar of the Tribunal held monthly videoconferences with his counterpart from the Tribunal for Rwanda; he also met with the Acting Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone; and he participated in a meeting at which the registrars of all international courts, including the International Criminal Court, exchanged views and best practices.

A. Office of the Registrar

95. Key achievements of the Registry Advisory Section included the further identification of important legacy issues, in a combined effort with the Presidents of the Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Crucial legacy concerns have been identified, including, but not limited to, the capacity to try outstanding fugitives, a mechanism for reviewing judgements under rule 119, arrangements to provide witnesses continued protection, the necessity to ensure supervision of the enforcement of sentences, the management and accessibility of the archives, and the possible revocation of referrals of cases to domestic courts under rule 11 bis.

96. The Registry Advisory Section also drafted briefs in several personnel cases and other claims. The Section advised on and negotiated a substantial number of commercial contracts. It maintained relations with the host State over numerous issues concerning the privileges and immunities of Tribunal staff members. It successfully negotiated an extension of the services and facilities agreement for the Detention Unit.

97. During the reporting period, the Section pursued the action plan of the Registrar to secure additional agreements on the relocation of sensitive witnesses and the enforcement of sentences. It successfully concluded an enforcement agreement with Belgium. Discussions with two other States are at very advanced stages, and it is anticipated that they will be finalized in the second half of 2007. Two additional relocation agreements were also concluded.

98. Finally, the Section provided legal advice on a vast spectrum of judicial and administrative issues, ensured liaison with the Office of Legal Affairs, and assisted with the transfer of accused either to serve their sentence or to be tried by domestic criminal courts in the former Yugoslavia.

99. The Communications Service comprises a Media/Web/Outreach Section and a Library/Publications/Tribunet/Visits Section. The Media Office issued more than 80 press releases, held approximately 40 regular press briefings and conducted or arranged close to 1,000 interviews with journalists. While continuing to develop the Tribunal's extensive website in English, French, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, Albanian and Macedonian, the Web Unit undertook a major overhaul of the site; the new website is expected to be launched before the end of 2007.

100. In the region of the former Yugoslavia, the Outreach Programme carried out a wide range of public relations activities, produced a number of publications in the local languages and organized or participated in conferences, round tables and workshops. The Programme also brought numerous persons and groups from the region to the seat of the Tribunal. Although it is regarded as a core element of the Tribunal, the Outreach Programme has been funded exclusively through voluntary contributions since its inception in September 1999. The European Commission generously supported the programme in its entirety throughout the reporting period.

101. The Library/Publications/Tribunet/Visits Section accommodated the many visits made to the Tribunal (6,000 visitors), responded to 9,000 documentation requests and continued running the Tribunal's prize-winning Intranet. Since October 2006, the Section has also published a bimonthly bilingual newsletter that is disseminated throughout the diplomatic community and offices at headquarters. In March 2007, the Library was added to the then-Publications/Tribunal/Visits Section.

102. During the reporting period, the Library continued to provide research services to Tribunal judges, staff and interns through the use of numerous online databases and the management of a vast collection of books, loose-leafs and journals on international criminal law, human rights, international humanitarian law and the criminal codes of many countries, as well as books on the former Yugoslavia in English, French and Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian. Relevant links to online databases, journals and other interesting sites have been provided to all staff through Tribunet.

B. Judicial Support Services Division

103. In the reporting period, the Court Management and Support Services Section supported 11 different trials, numerous pretrial hearings, several video links and site visits, as well as rule 92 bis missions. This reporting period was the first during which the Tribunal had seven trial cases scheduled; for a number of months, six trials were running concurrently.

104. The Section has furthermore been actively involved in the successful introduction, implementation and development of the e-filing system, a state-of-the-art filing system that allows Chambers and parties to electronically submit and exchange official court filings. It is expected that all prosecution and defence teams will make use of the electronic filing system as from the 2007 summer recess.

105. The Section has also provided support for the establishment of the Internet version of the Tribunal's extensive judicial database. The launch is scheduled to take place by the end of 2007.

106. Since 1 August 2006, the Operations Unit of the Victims and Witnesses Section has operated at full capacity; it brought 628 witnesses and accompanying

persons to The Hague to testify in six to seven simultaneous trials. That represents almost twice the number of persons brought during the previous reporting period.

107. The Support Unit, also functioning at full capacity, continued to provide professional services to victims and witnesses, including counselling and practical and social support.

108. The Protection Unit of the Victims and Witnesses Section continued its work in the relocation of protected witnesses, swiftly coordinating responses to the increased number of threats to witnesses before, during and after their appearance before the Tribunal.

109. During the reporting year, the Office for Legal Aid and Detention Matters and the Association of Defence Counsel worked closely and intensively on a number of defence matters. The pretrial and trial legal aid policies were amended in order to remedy concerns over the fluctuation in the dollar-euro exchange rates and the impact thereof on the fees paid to defence counsels. The Office also introduced a new defence travel and daily subsistence allowance policy — the first written policy of its kind — which has led to greater transparency and consistency.

110. Furthermore, the Office has facilitated a number of significant developments in the area of information technologies aimed at assisting defence counsels in their work. There are now 216 active individual defence network accounts, for all lead and co-counsels and for the considerable number of legal assistants, case managers and other support staff. A total of 165 remote-access tokens have been issued to defence teams to enable them to access the Tribunal's defence network from any Internet connection in the world. Finally, in April 2007, defence teams were given access to the newly updated version of the judicial database, which features more advanced search tools and comes with online self-help training.

111. In addition to facing the challenges resulting from the concurrent trials of an unprecedented number of accused, the Office has also been requested to facilitate the self-representation of high-profile accused, including the funding of their defence teams. The recent requests made for the financing of the defence of self-represented accused have raised serious legal, financial and political issues for the Office and the Tribunal.

C. Administrative Support Services Division

112. During the reporting period, the Administrative Division was responsible for coordinating the preparation of the first performance report for the biennium 2006-2007 and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009. The Budget Section was responsible for exercising budgetary control and post management in respect of assessed budget and extrabudgetary resources.

113. By its resolution 60/243, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the Tribunal a total amount of $305,137,300 gross ($278,559,400 net), and it also approved a staffing table of 990 posts for the biennium 2006-2007, representing no change vis-à-vis 2005 staffing levels.

114. By its resolution 61/242, the General Assembly took note of the first performance report of the Secretary-General for the biennium 2006-2007 and decided to approve a revised appropriation for the Special Account of $326,573,900

gross ($297,146,300 net). The revised appropriation reflects a net increase of $18.8 million over the initial appropriation for 2006-2007, consisting of changes with respect to exchange rates due to the weakening of the United States dollar vis-à-vis the euro, as well as variations in inflation and standard salary costs.

115. The General Assembly, in its resolutions 49/242 B and 53/212, invited Member States and other interested parties to make voluntary contributions in support of the activities of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Since 2000, the Voluntary Contributions Committee, chaired by the Registrar and working under the Coordination Council, has coordinated the efforts of the Tribunal's three organs in raising, distributing and evaluating grants.

116. As at 30 April 2007, cash donations of approximately $43.5 million had been received for the voluntary fund to support the activities of the Tribunal. A total of $780,400 is currently outstanding in respect of pledged contributions. For the period from 1 January 2006 to 30 April 2007, the Tribunal received $1,219,900 in voluntary cash contributions. Voluntary contributions have been utilized for efforts in support of the Tribunal's prosecution and Registry activities, such as the arrest initiative, victims and witnesses support, the Outreach Programme, the continued development of the Tribunal's library, and advocacy training activities. (See annex for information on contributions received during the reporting period.)

117. During the reporting period, the Human Resources Section recruited 109 staff in the Professional and higher categories and 78 General Service staff. The Section oversaw the administration of a total of 1,136 staff members: 474 at the Professional level (46 per cent of whom are female) and 662 at the General Service level. The Tribunal has staff from 81 countries. Three hundred and ten interns provided assistance to the Tribunal, while the number of consultants and individual contractors totalled 150. Some 1,000 staff members took part in training activities.

118. The Secretary-General's proposal to establish an incentive for Tribunal staff to remain until the completion of the organization's mandate was resubmitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session. The proposal was deferred until the resumed session.

119. In 2006, the Finance Section migrated the Professional payroll to PROGEN, the payroll system used by the Tribunals and most peacekeeping and special political missions to process payroll for local staff and mission subsistence allowance only. The Tribunal is the first organization to implement the PROGEN system to process Professional payroll.

120. With regard to archives and records management, the Tribunal recruited a professional archivist in April 2007 to plan, prepare and implement strategies and projects to ensure that the Tribunal's records and archives will be managed appropriately when the Tribunal completes its work. A 2008-2009 budget submission for archives and legacy projects has been completed. In addition, strategic planning has been undertaken with United Nations Headquarters and the Tribunal for Rwanda to ensure that archives legacy projects are undertaken in a consistent and efficient way. Archives legacy projects under way include the preparation and organization of the Tribunal's electronic records, the records of the Office of the Prosecutor and the judicial paper and audio-visual records of the Court Management and Support Services Section, with the goal of ensuring that they meet future preservation and access requirements.

Annex

Voluntary contributions

A. Cash contributions to the voluntary fund, by contributor, as at 30 April 2007

(United States dollars)

(a) Contributions from inception to 31 December 2005	42 273 069
(b) Contributions from 1 January 2006 to 31 May 2007	
Foundation Open Society Institute	19 975
European Commission (2005/112-942)	483 676
European Commission (2004/3019)	122 290
European Commission (2001/3005)	12 256
Norway	19 230
European Commission (2006/125-303)	562 500
Subtotal (b)	**1 219 927**
Total a + b	**43 492 996**

B. Cash pledges to the voluntary fund, by contributor, as at 30 April 2007

(United States dollars)

German Bar Assoc.	Library	2 300
European Commission	Balance 2005 grant	125 000
European Commission	Balance 2006 grant	653 125
Total		**780 425**